

SEMI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF WEST VIRGINIA

JAMES MORTON CALLAHAN



History of West Virginia

By JAMES MORTON CALLAHAN

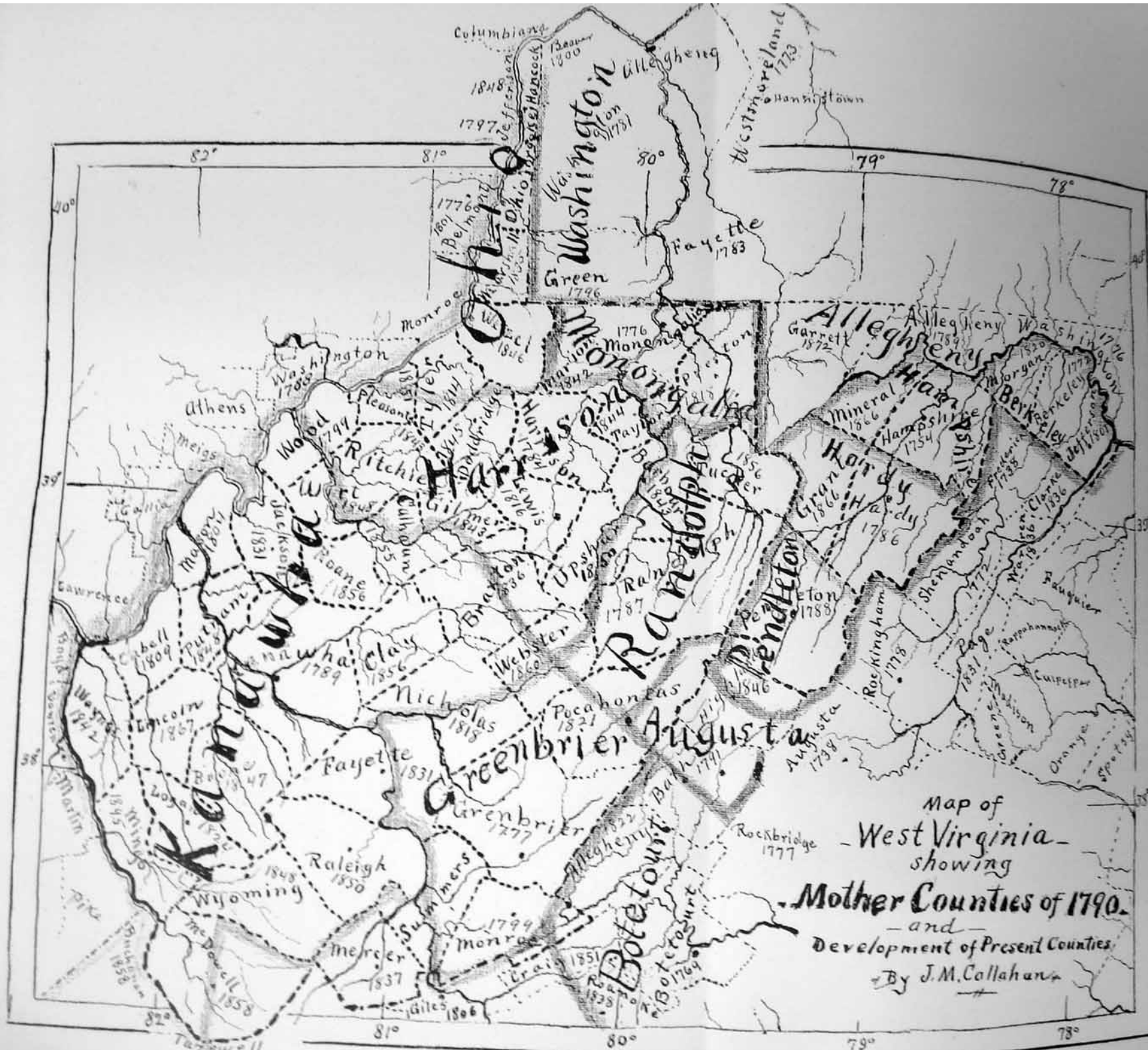
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The growth of population by decades to 1860 is indicated by counties in the following table:

1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	County	Date Formed
7,346	8,348	9,784	10,889	11,279	12,245	14,036	13,913	Hampshire	1754
19,713	22,006	11,479	11,211	10,518	19,972	11,771	12,525	Berkeley	1772
4,768	8,540	12,793	11,060	14,056	17,368	12,357	13,048	Monongalia	1776
5,212	4,740	8,175	9,182	15,584	13,357	18,006	22,422	Ohio	1776
6,015	4,345	5,914	7,041	9,006	8,695	10,022	12,211	Greenbrier	1777
2,080	4,848	9,958	10,932	14,722	17,669	11,728	13,790	Harrison	1784
7,336	6,627	5,525	5,700	6,798	7,622	9,543	9,864	Hardy	1786
951	1,826	2,854	3,357	5,000	6,208	5,243	4,990	Randolph	1787
2,454	3,962	4,239	4,846	6,271	6,940	5,797	6,164	Pendleton	1788
.....	3,239	3,866	6,399	9,326	13,567	15,353	16,151	Kanawha	1789
.....	4,706	5,843	6,631	7,041	7,948	5,054	5,494	Brooke	1797
.....	1,217	3,036	5,860	6,429	7,923	9,450	11,046	Wood	1799
.....	4,188	5,444	6,580	7,798	8,422	10,204	10,757	Monroe	1799
.....	.....	11,851	13,087	12,927	14,082	15,357	14,535	Jefferson	1801
.....	.....	1,991	4,868	6,534	6,777	7,539	9,173	Mason	1804
.....	.....	2,717	4,789	5,884	8,163	6,299	8,020	Cabell	1809
.....	.....	.....	2,314	4,104	6,954	5,498	6,517	Tyler	1814
.....	.....	.....	4,247	6,241	8,151	10,031	7,999	Lewis	1816
.....	.....	.....	1,853	3,346	2,255	3,963	4,627	Nicholas	1818
.....	.....	.....	3,422	5,144	6,866	11,708	13,312	Preston	1818
.....	.....	.....	2,500	2,694	4,253	3,557	3,732	Morgan	1820
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,542	2,922	3,598	3,958	Pocahontas	1821
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,680	4,309	3,620	4,938	Logan	1824
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,890	6,544	8,306	Jackson	1831
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,924	3,955	5,997	Fayette	1831
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,937	10,138	12,937	Marshall	1835
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,575	4,212	4,992	Braxton	1836
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,233	4,222	6,819	Mercer	1837
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,552	12,722	Marion	1842
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,760	6,747	Wayne	1842
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,005	8,958	Barbour	1843
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,902	6,847	Ritchie	1843
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,357	8,463	Taylor	1844
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,750	5,203	Doddridge	1845
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,475	3,759	Gilmer	1845
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,282	6,703	Wetzel	1846
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,237	4,840	Boone	1847
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,335	6,301	Putnam	1848
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,353	3,751	Wirt	1848
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,050	4,445	Hancock	1848
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,765	3,367	Raleigh	1850
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,645	2,861	Wyoming	1850
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,945	Pleasants	1851
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,292	Upshur	1851
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,502	Calhoun	1855
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,787	Clay	1856
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,381	Roane	1856
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,428	Tucker	1856
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,535	McDowell	1858
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,555	Webster	1860
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mineral	1866
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Grant	1866
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lincoln	1867
.....	Summers	1871
.....	Mingo	1895
55,873	78,592	105,469	136,768	176,924	227,227	302,273	376,888		

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8,348	9,784	10,889	11,279	12,245	14,036	13,913	Hampshire	1754
22,006	11,479	11,211	10,518	19,972	11,771	12,525	Berkeley	1772
8,540	12,793	11,060	14,056	17,368	12,357	13,048	Monongalia	1776
4,740	8,175	9,182	15,584	13,357	18,006	22,422	Ohio	1776
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3,962	4,239	4,846	6,271	6,940	5,797	6,164	Pendleton	1788
3,239	3,866	6,399	9,326	13,567	15,353	16,151	Kanawha	1789
4,706	5,843	6,631	7,041	7,948	5,054	5,494	Brooke	1797
1,217	3,036	5,860	6,429	7,923	9,450	11,046	Wood	1799
4,188	5,444	6,580	7,798	8,422	10,204	10,757	Monroe	1799
.....	11,851	13,087	12,927	14,082	15,357	14,535	Jefferson	1801
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.....	2,500	2,694	4,253	3,557	3,732	Morgan	1820
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8,540	12,793	11,060	14,056	17,368	12,357	13,048	Monongalia	1776
4,740	8,175	9,182	15,584	13,357	18,006	22,422	Ohio	1776
4,345	5,914	7,041	9,006	8,695	10,022	12,211	Greenbrier	1777
4,848	9,958	10,932	14,722	17,669	11,728	13,790	Harrison	1784
6,627	5,525	5,700	6,798	7,622	9,543	9,864	Hardy	1786
1,826	2,854	3,357	5,000	6,208	5,243	4,990	Randolph	1787
3,962	4,239	4,846	6,271	6,940	5,797	6,164	Pendleton	1788
3,239	3,866	6,399	9,326	13,567	15,353	16,151	Kanawha	1789
4,706	5,843	6,631	7,041	7,948	5,054	5,494	Brooke	1797
1,217	3,036	5,860	6,429	7,923	9,450	11,046	Wood	1799
4,188	5,444	6,580	7,798	8,422	10,204	10,757	Monroe	1799
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.....	1,428	Tucker	1856
.....	1,535	McDowell	1858
.....	1,555	Webster	1860
.....	Mineral	1866

The composition and condition of the population in 1850 is partially indicated by the following statistics from the census of that year:

Counties	White		Colored		Number of Dwellings (excluding slaves)	Number of Families (excluding slaves)
	Male	Female	Free	Slave		
Barbour	4,380	4,290	222	133	1,467	1,467
Berkeley	4,974	4,592	249	1,956	1,668	1,703
Boone	1,603	1,451	.....	183	495	495
Braxton	2,111	2,012	.....	89	679	679
Brooke	2,490	2,433	100	31	839	839
Cabell	2,974	2,928	8	389	976	976
Doddridge	1,396	1,322	1	31	525	525
Fayette	1,923	1,857	19	156	593	593
Gilmer	1,776	1,627	.....	72	571	571
Greenbrier	4,315	4,234	156	1,317	1,419	1,419
Hampshire	6,251	5,858	224	1,433	2,035	2,035
Hancock	2,124	1,916	7	3	590	590
Hardy	4,085	3,842	356	1,260	1,327	1,340
Harrison	5,674	5,539	27	488	1,866	1,866
Jackson	3,405	3,075	11	53	1,034	1,040
Jefferson	5,453	5,023	540	4,341	1,960	2,000
Kanawha	6,278	5,723	212	3,140	2,110	2,160
Lewis	4,852	4,768	43	368	1,533	1,533
Logan	1,866	1,667	.....	87	572	572
Marion	5,200	5,239	19	94	1,786	1,791
Marshall	5,087	9,963	39	49	1,668	1,678
Mason	3,562	3,279	51	647	1,151	1,173
Mercer	2,051	1,967	27	177	655	655
Monongalia	5,987	6,105	119	176	2,124	2,124
Monroe	4,584	4,477	81	1,061	1,576	1,576
Morgan	1,753	1,678	3	123	606	606
Nicholas	1,974	1,915	1	73	602	602
Ohio	8,981	8,631	230	164	3,097	3,178
Pendleton	2,771	2,672	30	322	891	891
Pocahontas	1,675	1,628	28	267	553	557
Preston	6,943	4,619	59	87	1,664	1,664
Putnam	2,408	2,285	10	632	788	819
Raleigh	899	830	13	23	296	296
Randolph	2,561	2,442	9	201	844	844
Ritchie	1,983	1,903	.....	16	649	649
Taylor	2,697	2,433	69	168	818	823
Tyler	2,778	2,678	4	38	949	948
Wayne	2,450	2,114	7	189	749	790
Wetzel	2,183	2,078	6	17	716	716
Wirt	1,695	1,624	2	32	528	528
Wood	4,664	4,344	69	373	1,554	1,554
Wyoming	811	772	1	61	248	248

The census of 1850 contains the following statistics of towns in the territory later included in West Virginia:

Towns	Counties	White		Colored		Total
		Male	Female	Free	Slave	
Bolivar	Jefferson	479	469	60	46	1,054
Charlestown	Jefferson	515	490	166	386	1,507
Charleston	Kanawha	403	341	54	252	1,050
Clinton	Ohio	159	154	.....	.....	313
Fairmont	Marion	324	328	4	27	683
Fulton	Ohio	129	137	.....	.....	266
Harpers Ferry	Jefferson	806	745	87	109	1,747
Martinsburg	Berkeley	995	891	44	260	2,190
New Martinsville	Wetzel	119	104	5	.....	228
Parkersburg	Wood	575	577	29	37	1,218
Ritchie	Ohio	586	481	4	.....	1,071
Shepherdstown	Jefferson	619	633	60	249	1,561
Smithfield	Jefferson	173	176	2	95	446
Triadelphia	Ohio	121	1,199	2	.....	242
Wheeling	Ohio	5,660	5,519	212	44	1,1435
West Liberty	Ohio	105	109	5	.....	219

The following school statistics, compiled from the census of 1850 indicate considerable interest in primary and secondary education:

COUNTIES	COLLEGES				PUBLIC SCHOOLS				ACADEMIES			
	Number	Number Teachers	Number Pupils	Total Income	Number	Number Teachers	Number Pupils	Total Income	Number	Number Teachers	Number Pupils	Total Income
Barbour	56	56	546	\$ 570	..	..	..	..
Berkeley	22	22	550	827	4	4	102	\$7,363
Boone	7	7	171	586	..	..	..	..
Brooke	1	5	130	\$7,500	2	2	60	..	1	2	73	970
Cabell	11	11	374	2,020	1	1	20	300
Doddridge	10	16	115	160	..	..	..	..
Fayette	5	6	96	569	..	..	..	..
Gilmer	18	18	159	954	..	..	..	..
Greenbrier	60	60	900	729	1	1	30	600
Hampshire	50	50	1,500	5,500	2	8	145	3,230
Hancock	5	13	360	1,000	1	1	25	400
Hardy	38	38	622	550	3	3	57	38
Harrison	71	71	330	820	1	2	60	900
Jackson	45	45	1,350	250	..	..	..	..
Jefferson	27	27	1,000	7,628	7	10	165	..
Kanawha	65	65	1,500	3,933	6	6	162	3,823
Lewis	47	47	1,602	500	..	..	..	..
Logan	10	10	175	640	..	..	..	..
Marion	34	34	720	790	..	..	..	..
Marshall	25	25	700	1,180	1	3	60	1,080
Mason	31	31	1,150	527	..	..	..	..
Mercer	22	20	400	800	..	..	..	..
Monongalia	34	34	907	2,139	2	6	109	3,334
Monroe	26	26	498	3,452	1	3	75	888
Morgan	22	22	645	411	..	..	..	..
Nicholas	17	17	189	230	..	..	..	..
Ohio	33	46	3,529	24,247	7	20	400	5,265
Pendleton	16	16	225	..	..	..	..	..
Pocahontas	10	10	200	..	1	2	40	..
Freston	42	42	840	675	2	3	70	600
Putnam	4	4	115	1,090	1	1	..	1,600
Randolph	16	16	380	750	..	..	..	..
Ritchie	18	18	376	196	..	..	..	..
Taylor	1	2	100	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tyler	5	5	145	381	..	..	..	..
Wayne	11	11	203	472	..	..	..	..
Wetzel	2	2	78	20	..	..	..	..
Wirt	30	30	600	1,074	..	..	..	..
Wood	17	17	293	82	2	5	130	10

The following libraries, other than private, were reported in the census of 1850:

County	No.	Number Vols.	Character
Brooke	2	3,000	College
Cabell	1	300	Public
Hampshire	1	1,000	Public
Marshall	1	600	Sunday School
Marshall	1	110	Church
Monongalia	1	150	School
Taylor	1	2,500	College
Wayne	2	75	Public
Wetzel	1	100	Sunday School

ILLITERACY, 1850.

The number of adults who could neither read nor write in 1850 is indicated by counties in the following table of illiteracy.

County	White			Colored			Native	Foreign	Aggregate
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
Hampshire	546	645	1,191	50	40	90	1,281	.....	1,281
Berkely	177	203	380	45	31	76	456	.....	456
Monongalia	343	861	1,204	7	4	11	1,208	7	1,215
Ohio	102	43	145	.....	.....	.....	86	59	145
Greenbrier	278	581	859	.....	.....	.....	846	13	859
Harrison	78	228	306	.....	.....	.....	306	.....	306
Hardy	355	655	1,010	55	58	113	1,123	.....	1,123
Randolph	185	416	601	.....	.....	.....	591	10	601
Pendleton	379	752	1,131	9	6	15	1,120	26	1,146
Kanawha	680	912	1,592	33	25	58	1,647	3	1,650
Brooke	89	127	215	22	14	36	209	43	252
Wood	111	140	251	22	22	44	293	2	295
Monroe	316	564	880	.....	.....	.....	878	2	880
Jefferson	178	266	444	.....	.....	.....	415	29	440
Mason	410	584	994	.....	.....	.....	994	.....	994
Cabell	245	398	643	3	2	5	647	1	648
Tyler	210	368	578	.....	.....	.....	570	8	578
Lewis	325	758	1,084	.....	.....	.....	1,072	11	1,083
Nicholas	26	26	52	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	52
Preston	386	460	846	5	8	13	700	159	859
Morgan	175	261	436	.....	.....	.....	405	31	436
Pocahontas	34	66	100	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100
Logan	275	402	677	.....	.....	.....	677	.....	677
Jackson	323	534	857	3	1	4	845	16	861
Fayette	138	231	369	1	2	3	370	2	372
Marshall	390	641	1,031	.....	.....	.....	1,007	24	1,031
Braxton	121	195	316	.....	.....	.....	315	1	316
Mercer	211	367	578	.....	.....	.....	576	2	578
Marion	366	809	1,175	2	3	5	1,177	3	1,180
Wayne	199	294	493	2	1	3	496	.....	496
Ritchie	102	205	307	.....	.....	.....	304	3	307
Taylor	51	56	107	4	1	5	112	.....	112
Doddridge	103	196	299	.....	.....	.....	299	.....	299
Gilmer	152	175	327	.....	.....	.....	327	.....	327
Wetzel	227	406	633	.....	.....	.....	633	.....	633
Boone	219	332	551	.....	.....	.....	548	3	551
Putnam	350	488	838	.....	4	4	840	2	842
Wirt	33	32	65	.....	1	1	65	1	66
Hancock	55	128	183	.....	.....	.....	158	25	183
Raleigh	49	53	102	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	102
Wyoming	111	166	277	.....	.....	.....	277	.....	277

Statistics of the chief church denominations which the people of western Virginia supported in 1850 are given below:

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CHURCHES.

Virginia supported in 1850 are given below:

COUNTY	BAPTIST			METHODIST			PRESBYTERIAN			EPISCOPAL			LUTHERAN			CATHOLIC			TOTALS.		
	No.	Seating Capacity	Value of Church Property.	No.	Seating Capacity	Value of Church Property.	No.	Seating Capacity	Value of Church Property.	No.	Seating Capacity	Value of Church Property.	No.	Seating Capacity	Value of Church Property.	No.	Seating Capacity	Value of Church Property.	No.	Seating Capacity	Value of Church Property.
Hampshire	5	1,200	\$ 1,000	15	4,000	\$ 5,000	6	3,000	\$ 5,000	3	1,500	\$ 1,800	1	400	\$1,000				33	10,800	\$ 14,750
Berkeley	2	500	1,100	13	2,945	9,650	6	2,000	7,600	4	900	7,000	3	650	5,600				30	7,595	35,150
Monongalia	6	2,010	4,100	19	7,800	13,008	6	2,000	7,200										31	12,310	19,808
Ohio	1	600	4,000	5	2,950	28,500	5	2,600	33,400	2	1,050	26,000	1	500	3,000	1	1,300	23,000	15	9,000	117,900
Greenbrier	3	800	4,000	13	5,000	10,000	6	3,000	9,500										22	8,800	23,000
Harrison	5	1,000	2,050	10	2,500	5,100	1	400	1,800										19	4,600	12,150
Hardy				4	1,300	6,200	2	700	7,500										18	4,400	19,500
Randolph	1	200	300	7	1,550	1,275	2	700	2,300										10	2,450	3,875
Pendleton																			12	3,300	4,250
Kanawha	11	3,950	3,900	12	3,850	9,500	2	1,200	8,000	3	1,450	12,500	2	600	600				28	10,450	33,900
Brooke	3	1,050	3,800	5	1,200	3,500	1	400	3,000	2	700	4,200							11	3,350	14,500
Wood	7	1,950	3,700	11	2,675	8,300	1	550	5,000	2	700	5,450							22	6,275	24,650
Monroe	7	2,600	6,250	12	3,425	4,525	6	200	7,200							1	400	2,200	29	8,575	19,425
Jefferson	1	300	500	6	3,600	12,500	4	2,900	11,500	3	1,500	11,000	1	600	4,000	1	600	2,000	20	10,650	50,100
Mason	4	1,750	1,500	4	650	700	3	1,100	2,900	1	100	800							12	3,600	5,900
Cabell	5	1,450	2,200	9	2,300	3,600													14	3,750	5,800
Tyler	2	900	1,200	4	1,600	1,500	1	500	700										7	3,000	3,400
Lewis	1	600	400	11	4,500	3,075	1	450	300	1	400	2,000				1	400	2,000	15	6,300	7,775
Nicholas	1	400	400	7	2,100	1,400										1	150	200	9	2,650	2,000
Preston	6	900	1,200	11	1,150	7,200	1	200	1,000							2	600	1,200	28	4,500	13,325
Morgan	1	200	250	8	1,450	4,700				1	400	2,000				1	400	2,000	15	6,300	7,775
Pocahontas				5	1,900	2,000	2	800	1,250										7	2,700	3,250
Logan	2	500	300	4	1,200	1,600													6	1,700	1,900
Jackson				8	800	5,000													8	800	5,000
Fayette	3	800	800	3	900	425													6	1,700	1,225
Marshall	2	500	800	9	2,975	6,800	3												15	4,850	11,125
Braxton				2	600	400													2	600	400
Mercer	2	600	200	2	500	150													4	1,100	350
Marion	3	1,300	950	17	6,600	7,950	1	600	3,000										21	8,500	11,900
Wayne	4	850	400	15	1,450	1,425													9	2,300	1,825
Ritchie	1	250	350	3	750	750	1	200	300										5	1,200	1,400
Taylor	5	2,150	2,600	6	2,200	3,600													11	4,350	6,200
Doddridge				1	200	500													1	200	500
Gilmer	1	300	350	4	900	650													5	1,200	1,000
Wetzel																					
Boone	1	200	300	5	655	880													6	855	1,180
Putnam	9	2,200	2,550	3	1,350	1,600				1	350	650							13	3,900	4,800
Wirt	4	200	600	8	1,600	1,050													13	2,050	2,050
Hancock	1	350	600	4	900	2,100	3	1,550	3,400										8	2,800	6,100
Raleigh																					
Wvoming	1	100	50	1	160	150													2	260	200

Pennsylvania. Among these pioneers, following the earliest contingents of Germans, were the Scotch-Irish—Scotch in blood, Irish by adoption and Presbyterian in religion—who largely populated West Virginia and won their way into Kentucky and to the farthest West. The Appalachian barrier was finally crossed by the overflow from the East. By 1773 the tides of life began to flow toward Pittsburg which, by the strange geological changes resulting from the ice invasion of long ago (diverting the ancient river system which had its headwaters in West Virginia), was the natural gateway to the Ohio and the West at which centered various lines of migration from Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. From the upper Shenandoah and the upper James there was a smaller expansion to the middle New river region.

2. OLD INDIAN TRAILS.

On the eve of its settlement by white men, the territory of western Virginia was the hunting ground of tribes of Delaware, Shawnee and Mingo Indians whose permanent settlements or villages were located in Pennsylvania near the confluence of the Monongahela and the Allegheny. Since 1713 they had occupied the region as tenants of the Iroquois of New York who claimed the ownership. From the Valley of Virginia to the Ohio river they used various trails which later served as the earliest paths of the pioneers.

One of the most eastern trails was the Virginia Warriors Path which became a traders and explorers route ascending the Shenandoah valley to the head of Clinch, thence passing through Cumberland Gap via the site of "Crab Orchard" and Danville, Kentucky, to the falls of the Ohio (Louisville).

Several trails connecting with the region drained by the Monongahela were distinctly marked. Westward from the Virginia and Maryland routes of travel which converged on the Potomac at Wills Creek was a transmontane trail which crossed upper Youghiogheny at "Little Crossings" (Great Meadows) and the main Youghiogheny at "Stewart's Crossing" (Connellsville) thence down the "Point" to the site of Pittsburg.

Another was the old Catawba war-path between New York and the Holston river leading also through the Carolinas (not an Indian thoroughfare after white settlements were made in Virginia). This path crossed the Cheat at the mouth of Grassy run near the Monongalia-Preston boundary line and farther south passed up the Tygart's valley. Another, the Warrior branch passed up Dunkard creek and via Fish creek to southern Ohio and Kentucky. Another, the Eastern trail

(Great War Path) from Ohio via Fish creek and Indian creek and White Day creek through Preston county (near the site of Masontown and Reedsville and crossing Cheat at Dunkard Bottom) to the South Branch of the Potomac—a route much used by the Ohio Indians in their attacks on the white settlements. A branch starting between Masontown and Reedsville passed southward between Independence and Newburg via York's run and south of Evansville to Ice's mill on Big Sandy creek where, it met the Northwest trail from Maryland via the bridge at Deakin's on Cheat. Another trail led from Maryland via Big Sandy near Bruceton (Preston county) and via Cheat to the vicinity of Morgantown.

Another important Indian route of travel was the Scioto-Monongahela trail which, after crossing from Lower Shawnee Town eastward to the Muskingum valley and from Big Rock (near Roxbury, Ohio) southeast via the watershed to the mouth of the Little Kanawha (Belpre, Ohio) and after a junction with another trail from the mouth of the Kanawha and the lower Scioto valley, finally crossed the Ohio and ran near the old "Neal's Station" (now Ewing's station on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad) north of the present Kanawha station and above Eaton's tunnel, thence via Dry Ridge to Doddridge county, passing through Martin's Woods, north of Greenwood to Centre Station, thence east of West Union tunnel (Gorham's), thence to the head of Middle Island creek, up Tom's Fork to the watershed in Harrison county, and down Ten Mile creek into the Monongahela valley. There was also a trail from the Ohio up the Kanawha and across the mountains to Randolph county.

Along the north side of the Kanawha passed the Sandusky-Richmond trail, an important branch of the Scioto trail which was the principal "war path" and trade path of the Shawanee country and the main route of the Sandusky-Virginia fur trade ascending the Sandusky valley from Lake Erie and descending the Scioto to the mouth at Lower Shawnee Town, thence passing southward as "Warriors Path" through Kentucky to Cumberland Gap and the Cherokee country. This branch trail reached the mouth of the Kanawha over the highland watershed between the Scioto and the Hockhocking rivers by a southeast route from a point on the Scioto above Chillicothe, at the intersection of the Scioto-Beaver trail and a trail to Fort Miami from which the Miami trail continued southward.

The trails leading from the Ohio east were well known to the early settlers who often posted scouts on them near the Ohio to report the approach of Indian war parties.

Indian trail and buffalo trace pointed the easiest way for fur trader and pioneer settler across mountain barrier into the unbroken wilderness drained by the Monongahela. The country gradually became known by reports of hunters and traders who crossed from very early times. Nemacolin's path, following in part an old buffalo trail across the mountains, furnished a pack horse route for traders who had already reached the Ohio before 1750. The blazing of this old Indian trail by Nemocolin and other Indians under direction of Cresap, acting for the Virginia gentlemen who had received 100,000 acres of land drained by the Ohio, precipitated a decisive war to settle the mastership of the western forests. This little westward path, marked by Indian's axe, became a path for Saxon commerce and consequently a path for Saxon conquest leading to the realization of the earliest dreams of the youthful Virginian who while traveling over it in 1752 was already planning a highway to bind the East and the West. It was later widened into a wagon road by Washington and Braddock and became an important highway to the lower Monongahela—although the first wagon load of merchandise over it did not reach the Monongahela until 1789.

Farther south, crossing a wilderness mountain region over which no roads were constructed for a century after the early era of settlement of the region drained by the upper Monongahela, were four other trails of no less importance for settlers of the region drained by the upper tributaries of the Monongahela. The McCullough traders' trail led from Moorefield via Patterson's creek and Greenland gap across a spur of the Alleghenies to the North Branch thence to the upper Youhiogheny (west of Oakland) thence (via Bruceton mills) to the Cheat near the Pennsylvania line. A branch of it led down Horse Shoe run to the mouth of Lead Mine run. The other three were more obscure. The North Branch trail, over which came the larger number of the early settlers on upper Cheat and many on the Buckhannon river and which probably was the route of the Indians who conducted raids in Hampshire county in 1754 to 1759, continued from Fairfax stone across Backbone mountain and down Lead Mine run and Horse Shoe run to Cheat river—connecting here with an up-river branch to the vicinity of Parsons and via the head of Leading creek to the Seneca trail at Elkins and to the settlements of the Tygart Valley, at the head of which it connected with trails to the Little Kanawha, the Elk and the Greenbrier. The trail to Greenbrier passed through Mingo Flats and west of the present M.

eca) trail, although the chief highway between the South Branch and Tygart's valley, travelled westward yearly by pack horses laden with salt, iron and other merchandise and later by many droves of cattle driven to the eastern market, ascended the South Branch (passing the McCullough trail at Moorefield) followed the North Fork and Seneca creek, crossed the Alleghenies twenty miles south of the North Branch trail, and the branches of Cheat above the mouth of Horse Camp creek, and passed near Elkins and Beverly to the vicinity of Huttonsville in Randolph.

Another path, connecting with the old Shawnee trail from Pennsylvania and Maryland from the head of North Fork and following the general course of the later Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike, passed up the South Branch to the mouth of North Fork (in Grant county) which it followed to the mouth of Dry run (in Pendleton county), then followed Laurel creek to the site of the later crossing of the Staunton and Parkersburg pike, then turned westward, crossed the Alleghenies thirty miles south of the Seneca trail, followed the East Fork of the Greenbrier to the main river, crossed Shaver's mountain to the Shaver's Fork of Cheat, thence crossing Cheat mountain to Tygart's Valley, intersecting the Shawnee trail near Huttonsville and crossing to the head of the Little Kanawha which it followed to the Ohio. Two other trails may be noticed. One led from the headwaters of the South Branch via the Sinks of Gandy, to Shaver's Fork of Cheat river at the mouth of Fishing-Hawk, and across Cheat mountain via the heads of Files creek to Valley Bend (above Beverly). Another led from the Great Kanawha up the Elk and Valley Fork and down Elk Water to Tygart's Valley—a meeting place of many trails and probably a favorite hunting ground of the Indians.

An old well-known Indian trail, originally a buffalo trail and later used by settlers till 1786, passed from the Kanawha up Kelley's creek, thence down Bell creek and down Twenty Mile to its mouth (now Belva), up Gauley to a point over a mile north of Rich creek up which it meandered and thence passed over Gauley mountain through the site of Ansted and across the branches of Meadow creek to the upper waters of Muddy, an affluent of the Greenbrier. Over this serpentine trail the earliest settlers twisted their way. It was used for the outward trip of Lewis' army in 1774 and was followed by the Indian invaders who attacked Donnally's fort in 1778. The Gauley river route farther northeast also lead to the heads of the Greenbrier. The chief old trail of the Indians and early settlers from Lewisburg to the Ohio ran along the ridges at the heads of the tributaries of the Great Kanawha, cross-

ing Paint creek near its source. It was a mere passage way for foot travel through the wilderness—although over much of it one could ride horseback. It was used considerably for early travel.

The western Indian trail around the narrows of the Great Kanawha led from the Kanawha up Paint creek, thence via the site of Beckley, over the northeast extension of Flat Top mountain, and across the New river above the mouth of the Bluestone.

Among other trails was one via Horse Pen creek to the head of Clear Fork, down Tug, to the mouth of Four Pole, thence across the ridge between the Sandy and the Guyandotte. An early hunters' trail from the Greenbrier-New river section to Kentucky passed up East river via Bluefield, the Bluestone-Clinch divide, and the Clinch and Powell rivers.

ment of 1748 by the Ingles, Drapers and others at Draper's Meadows (later known as Smithfield, near Blacksburg, Virginia) and were possibly also influenced by the settlement of 1749 by Adam Harman near the mouth of Sinking creek (Eggleston's Spring, Giles county) and the neighboring settlement made by Philip Lybrook in 1750. They received their direct incentive from the report of Christopher Gist, who (in returning from his Ohio exploring expedition of 1750) passed down the Bluestone valley and crossed the New river a short distance below the mouth of Indian creek at Crump's Bottom (in Summers county). In 1753 Andrew Culbertson, induced by fear of the Indians to leave his home near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, journeyed via the settlements in Montgomery and Giles county to Crump's Bottom. A year later Thomas Farley obtained the Culbertson tract and erected a fort at Warford farther west. Around the scattered settlements several others were begun in the same year. Pioneers from Pennsylvania came both by the James and by the South Branch and Greenbrier rivers.

The discovery of the Greenbrier in 1749, by a lunatic citizen of Frederick county, excited the enterprise of two men from New England (Jacob Marlin and Stephen Sewell) who took up residence upon the Greenbrier and were found there in 1751 by General Andrew Lewis, agent of the Greenbrier Land Company. This company obtained a grant of 100,000 acres of land, of which about 50,000 acres was surveyed by 1755—when operations stopped until about the close of the French and Indian war (after which they were renewed in spite of the King's proclamation).

The earliest incentive to actual occupation in the Monongahela and Ohio region was furnished in 1748 by the formation of the Ohio company which received from George II a grant of 500,000 acres along the Ohio between the Monongahela and the Kanawha and which planned settlements by which to divert the Indian trade from Pennsylvania. Plans for settlement by Germans from Pennsylvania were prevented by Virginia's law against dissenters.* Four years later, transmontane settlements were encouraged by the house of burgesses through an offer of tax exemption for ten years.

Many of the first settlers, west of the mountains considered the soils

*In 1751 the Ohio company desiring to obtain an additional grant for the region between the Great Kanawha and the Ohio, sent Christopher Gist to make

of the region non-supporting and intended to remain only until the game should be exhausted.

Daring frontiersmen began to seek trans-Allegheny homes farther north. The earliest attempts at settlement along the waters of the Monongahela were made by David Tygart and Robert Foyle on Tygart's Valley river (in Randolph) in 1753, by Thomas Eckarly and his brothers on Cheat at Dunkard's Bottom (in Preston) in 1754, and by Thomas Decker and others near the mouth of Deckers creek (in Monongalia) in 1758. Permanent settlements were not made until after the close of the French and Indian war, and until the treaty negotiated with Pontiac at the forks of the Muskingum by General Bouquet rendered peace on the border more certain.

The center of the region which in 1754 (at the formation of Hampshire county) contained the pioneer settlers of West Virginia may be indicated by an irregular line drawn from the Blue Ridge through Harpers Ferry, Charleston, Martinsburg, Berkeley Springs, Romney, Moorefield, Petersburg, Upper Tract and Franklin, Marlinton, and thence down the Greenbrier and through Monroe county to Peters Mountain. The total population has been estimated at 10,000 whites and 400 blacks.

2. FIRST DECADE OF TRANS-ALLEGHENY ADVANCE.

During the early part of the French and Indian war western settlements were pushed back to Winchester and Cumberland, and the Indians held sway west of the Alleghenies.

Following Braddock's defeat the Indians were a great menace to the settlers along the entire frontier line. On the day before the defeat, the Shawnees completely destroyed the Ingles-Draper settlement and escaped with their prisoners, crossing the New above the mouth of Bluestone and from thence passing over the northeast extension of Flat Top and via the site of Beckley over the trail to the head of Paint creek and thence down the Kanawha. After the return of Mrs. Ingles measures were adopted by Governor Dinwiddie to defend the frontier. In 1756 an expedition under Captain Andrew Lewis passed down New river and through Drapers Meadows to the Sandy but as a result of the cold winter it was broken up near the junction of Tug fork. Its failure encouraged other Indian assaults and forays which continued until 1763.

Farther north forts for defensive and offensive operations were speedily erected along the frontier. Fort Ashby stood on the east bank of Petterson's creek, in what is now Franklin district, Mineral county;

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Fort Waggener was on the South Branch of the Potomac, three miles above the site of Moorefield, in Hardy county; Fort Capon was at the forks of Capon, now in Bloomery district in Hampshire county; Fort Cox stood on the lower point of land at the confluence of the Little Cacapon and Potomac rivers; Fort Edwards was near the site of Capon Bridge, now in Bloomery district in Hampshire county; Fort Evans was two miles south of where Martinsburg now stands; Fort Ohio stood where the village of Ridgeley, Mineral county, is situated; Fort Pearsall was on the site of the present town of Romney; Fort Peterson was on the South Branch of the Potomac, in Milroy district in Grant county; Fort Pleasant was erected on the Indian Old Fields, now in Hardy county; Fort Riddle was in Lost River district, Hardy county; Fort Sellers was at the mouth of Patterson's creek, Mineral county; Fort Upper Tract was in what is now Mill Run District, Pendleton county; and Fort Seybert stood on the bank of the south fork of the South Branch of the Potomac in the same county.

The French with their savage allies bore down with resistless fury upon the West Virginia border, and around these primitive forts were enacted many tragedies and dramas of the wilderness. The Tygart and Foyle settlements on Tygart's Valley river together with those of the Eckarly's on the Cheat river, and of the Deckers on the Monongahela were destroyed, and many persons were killed on the Greenbrier river. Fierce battles were waged in the vicinity of Fort Edwards, Fort Riddle and Fort Pleasant; bloody massacres occurred at Fort Upper Tract and Fort Seybert. After the peace of 1763, Indian depredations resulting from Pontiac's conspiracy completely destroyed the Muddy creek settlement in the Greenbrier valley.

The fate of the Monongahela and all the trans-Allegheny region hung in the balance until the fall of Fort Duquesne opened the way for the new colonization movement—a movement also encouraged and aided by the Braddock and Forbes roads which had been opened to determine the destiny of the West.

In the decade between the French and Indian war and the opening of the Revolution, settlements could be made only in opposition to the policy of the English government. Although Governor Dinwiddie in 1754 in order to encourage volunteers to enter military service had set apart 100,000 acres along the Ohio to be granted to soldiers, George III, desiring that the trans-Allegheny region should remain a hunting ground for the Indians, or at least expecting to control the later settlement and government of the territory, on October 7, 1763 issued a proclamation forbidding the colonists to grant warrants, surveys or patents

in the territory until it could be opened by treaties with the Indians—thus theoretically extinguishing their titles to lands beyond the proclamation line. Two years later he directed the governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania to remove by force all settlers in that region—an order which was never executed in Virginia.

By the terms of the treaty of Fort Stanwix (now Rome, New York) in 1768 the Six United Nations ceded to the King of England practically all of West Virginia, except what is known as the "Indian Cession" a large territory north of the Little Kanawha (about 4,950 square miles) which they reserved and granted to Captain William Trent and other Indian traders in consideration of merchandise taken from them by the Indians on the Ohio in 1763. The General Assembly of Virginia repudiated the title of the traders who therefore never came into possession of any part of the cession. A plan to found a new province in the Ohio valley, first urged by Dinwiddie as early as 1756, assumed definite shape in 1771 when Thomas Walpole, Benjamin Franklin and others submitted to the King a petition for a grant of land including the larger part (forty counties) of the territory now included in West Virginia and the eastern part of Kentucky which they proposed to form into a colony under the name of Vandalia, the capital of which they proposed to locate at the mouth of the Great Kanawha (now Point Pleasant). The King favored this project to organize the sparsely settled Virginia hinterland into a fourteenth colony with a government more dependent upon the crown than those of the older thirteen, but in 1775 the execution of the draft of the royal grant was postponed to await the cessation of hostilities which finally closed only with the complete loss of English jurisdiction between the Atlantic and the Mississippi.

The people were determined to occupy the land without purchase of Indian titles, and during the peace on the frontier from 1764 to 1774 proceeded first to secure tomahawk rights and soon thereafter to establish settlement rights—pushing the frontier to the Ohio and into Kentucky. A tomahawk right, respected by the frontiersmen, was often merged into a settlement right. Although Virginia took no step until 1779 to sell lands in West Virginia, and no titles can be traced beyond that year, she respected the claims of the earlier settlers and in fact taxed these settlers on their lands before patents were issued. Pioneers, in order to hold their 400 acres on a settlement right, erected any kind of a pole cabin or log cabin near a good spring of water. They could preempt 100 acres additional if found free of prior claims. Surveys, both earlier and later, were inaccurate and unsystematic and laid foundation for many future law suits some of which are still on the court

dockets. In early years, speculators patented large tracts—10,000 to 500,000 acres—often overlapping scores of farms, but they could not hold land already occupied, and in many cases the large tracts were sold for taxes or otherwise transferred to the people in smaller tracts. These permanent settlements, tentatively beginning as early as 1764, became especially augmented both in extent and number from 1772 to 1774, numbering a total population of about 30,000 by 1775. They were seriously affected by the conditions which precipitated the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774, and by the renewed danger of Indian attacks beginning about 1777 and continuing in some sections until the treaty of 1795 following Wayne's victory against the Indians in northwestern Ohio. Was it any wonder that the Indians fought to retain a country which they and their fathers had used for a summer retreat for many generations—a land famous for game and fish and with abundance of fruits and nuts which could be obtained without toil?

Especially after the treaty of Fort Stanwix the enterprising yeomanry actively pushed forward over the mountains to the Greenbrier and New rivers, to the Monongahela, and down the Ohio as far as Grave's creek. Preparation for settlement further down the Ohio was begun by the survey of lands of George Washington at the mouths of the Kanawhas. The first settlements made in the District of West Augusta before 1774 were grouped in a circular belt around a large wilderness of heavy forest land which remained largely unsettled for two decades later. The chief points of the circle were the Middle New and Greenbrier rivers, thence westward down the New and Big Kanawha to the Ohio, the Monongahela with its upper branches (Cheat, Tygart's Valley, Buckhannon and West Fork) and the region around Wheeling and Grave creek on the Ohio.

In 1760 James Moss reared his cabin at Sweet Springs, now in Monroe county. In 1769 the Woods family settled and built a fort on Rich creek about four miles east of the site of Peterstown which fourteen years later became the home of Christian Peters, an American soldier who served in Lafayette's corps at Yorktown. To the same region in 1770 came the Manns, Cooks, Millers, Alexanders, Nickells, Campbells, Dunsmores, Hokes, Lakes, Calloways, Sweeneys, Haynes, Erskines, Grahams, and Hutchinsons—largely from the Virginia valley. Adam and Jacob Mann (of English origin from Kent) and others built a fort on Indian creek about ten miles west of the present town of Union; the Cooks from the Valley of Virginia built a few miles from its mouth, the Keenys later built a fort on Keenys Knob farther down the river.

By 1769 settlers began to push up the Greenbrier and to form the

advance guard through which the Indians must penetrate to reach the interior in which new accessions were arriving from Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. By their position they also became a rendezvous for pioneer speculators who were engaged in entering lands on the borders of Kentucky and Ohio. In 1774 protection against hostile Indians was provided by the construction of Fort Fincastle which at the formation of Ohio county in 1776 was changed to Fort Henry in honor of the new governor of Virginia.

South of Wheeling, a settlement begun at Grave creek in 1770, received new accessions in 1772. Northward, in the territory included in Brooke county a few settlers arrived in 1772, followed by others in 1774.

While the Monongahela and Ohio settlements rapidly increased, the boundary between Virginia and Pennsylvania was still unsettled. Beyond the western line of Maryland, where Virginia's and Pennsylvania's possessions came in contact, a bitter dispute arose, almost leading to open hostilities between the people of the two states. Virginia wanted Pittsburg, and boldly and stubbornly set up a claim to the territory at least as far north as the fortieth degree of latitude. This would have given Virginia part of Fayette and Greene counties in Pennsylvania. The line of 39° originally claimed by Penn as the southern boundary of his grant would have given him a large part of the Monongahela region which is now included in West Virginia. In September 1767 the surveyors of the Mason and Dixon line, who had been accompanied by an escort of the Six Nations until they reached Petersburg, Pennsylvania, continued westward from that point alone beyond the western limit of Maryland marking the northern boundary of what is now Preston and Monongalia counties. They were threatened and finally stopped near Mt. Morris on Dunkard creek, at the crossing of the Warrior branch of the Great Catawba war path, by the Delawares and Shawnees who claimed to be tenants of the country. The survey was not finally completed until seventeen years later. In 1773 Governor Dunmore of Virginia sent Dr. John Connolly to Fort Pitt to resist occupation by Pennsylvania which had just established courts at Hanna's Town (Near Greensburg) with determination to exercise jurisdiction over the lower Monongahela valley. He soon occupied Fort Pitt, changed the name to Fort Dunmore, and established a rival court and rival magistrates precipitating the bitter struggle which was stopped only by the Revolution.

Lord Dunmore's war was the inevitable culmination of a long series of mutual grievances and outrages between the Indians of the Ohio

valley and the Scotch-Irish and German frontiersmen of western Virginia and Pennsylvania who, after the close of the French and Indian war and the smothering of Pontiac's conspiracy, and in spite of the policy of the English government, had relentlessly pushed westward with migratory instinct, converting aboriginal hunting grounds first into their own game forests and then into virgin farms. Although the native title to lands eastward from the Ohio to the mountains was quieted in 1768 by the treaty of Fort Stanwix, and reinforced in 1770 by the treaty of Lochaber with the southern Indians whose boundary was then fixed at the Kentucky river, many of the Indians denied the validity of the cessions.

Year by year the exasperation of the borderers, planted firmly among the Alleghenies, grew greater, and the tale of wrongs they had to avenge, grew longer. The savages grew continually more hostile, and in the fall of 1773 their attacks became so frequent that it was evident that a general outbreak was at hand. The Shawnees, located on the Scioto were the leaders in all these outrages; but the outlaw bands, such as the Mingoes and the Cherokees, were as bad, and were joined by parties of Wyandottes and Delawares, as well as various Miami and Wabash tribes.

The spring of 1774 opened with everything ripe for an explosion. Borderers were anxious for a war. Border warfare was precipitated by Captain Cresap's attack on Indians at the mouth of Captina creek and a general fight of Indians and whites at a rum dispensary opposite the mouth of Yellow creek—resulting in the death of almost all members of Chief Logan's family. Lord Dunmore, although he acted with discretion, was ambitious for glory and probably thought that a war against the Indians would prove a political measure to distract attention from the growing difficulties between the mother country and the colonies.

Early in the spring when the hostile Shawnees began their outrages, Lord Dunmore's lieutenant (Connolly) issued an open letter commanding the backwoodsmen to hold themselves in readiness to repel an attack by the Indians. All the borderers instantly prepared for war, and later when the Indians rose to avenge the murder of Logan's family in Cresap's war," Dunmore himself prepared for the attack. Apprized by messengers from Cresap and Connolly that the frontier settlers were alarmed at the situation, he promptly sent a defensive and punitive force of upper Potomac settlers under Major Angus McDonald who hastened to Wheeling, erected Fort Fincastle, and after descending the Ohio to the mouth of Captina creek invaded the Indian country and

destroyed their towns and cornfields. Soon thereafter Dunmore raised an army of two wings or divisions each 1500 strong, one to advance under Dunmore over a northern route via Fort Pitt and to descend the Ohio to the mouth of the Kanawha to meet the other, an army composed of backwoodsmen under General Andrew Lewis, which was instructed to rendezvous at Fort Union and march down the Kanawha. The backwoodsmen of the Alleghenies felt that the quarrel was their own and were eager to fight. They were not uniformed save that they all wore the garb of the frontier hunter; most of them were armed with good rifles and all were skillful woodsmen, and although they were utterly undisciplined they were magnificent individual fighters. On September 8, with 1100 men Lewis advanced from Camp Union on a fatiguing march, making his road as he went. Guided by Captain Mathew Arbuckle (an experienced frontiersman) he followed along the trail via Muddy creek, Keeny's Knob, Rich creek, Gauley, Twenty Mile, Bell creek and Kelley's creek to the Kanawha (September 21) which was followed to its mouth both by canoes and by trail). Reaching Point Pleasant (on October 6) he anxiously awaited Dunmore, whom he expected to join him, but who meantime had decided to march direct to the Scioto to a point not far from the Indian town of Chillicothe near the Pickaway plains. Finally (on October 9) he received through a messenger (Simon Girty) Dunmore's orders to cross the Ohio to meet him before the Indian towns near the Pickaway plains.

Although Lewis was not pleased at this change of plan he decided to break camp and march next morning. During the night, however, Chief Cornstalk—who, after an unsuccessful attempt to prevent the war, was now determined to bring it to a successful issue, and who, seeing his foes divided, had determined to strike first the division that would least expect the blow—ferried across the Ohio on improvised rafts a few miles above Lewis' camp his 1000 braves, picked warriors from between the Ohio and the Great Lakes. Before daylight the alarm was given in the camp and the drums beat to arms. General Lewis, thinking he had only a scouting party to meet, ordered out Colonel Charles Lewis and Colonel Fleming each with 150 men. Later, when the ringing sound of the rifles announced that the attack was serious, Colonel Field was at once dispatched to the front with 200 men just in time to sustain the line which, with the wounding of Lewis and Fleming, had given way except in a few places. He renewed the attack, which after his death was continued by Captain Evan Shelby. The fight was a succession of single combats. The hostile lines although over a mile in length were never more than twenty yards apart.

Throughout the action the whites opposite Cornstalk could hear him cheering his braves to be strong. Shortly after noon the Indians began to fall back and by one o'clock the action had ceased except the skirmishing which continued until sunset. Although the Indians had reached a position rendered strong by underbrush, many fallen logs and steep banks, under cover of the darkness they slipped away and made a skillful retreat. The whites, though the victors, had suffered more than their foes and had won the battle only because it was against the entire policy of Indian warfare to suffer a severe loss, even if a victory could be saved thereby.

Lewis, leaving his sick and wounded in the camp at the Point, and reinforced by the arrival of the Fincastle men under Colonel Christian who reached the ground at midnight after the battle, crossed the Ohio with a thousand men and pushed on to the Pickaway plains. When but a few miles from Lord Dunmore's encampment he heard that negotiations for a treaty of peace with the Indians were in progress. His backwoodsmen, however, flushed with their success and eager for more bloodshed were with difficulty restrained; but although grumbling against the earl for sending them back they were finally induced to march homeward after the treaty at Camp Charlotte.

Lord Dunmore's war, was a focal point in western history. In it fought the daring frontiersmen who had carried American institutions across the Appalachian barrier.

The battle of Point Pleasant was distinctly an American victory, fought solely by the backwoodsmen, and as purely a soldiers' battle in which there was no display of generalship except on Cornstalk's part. It was the most closely contested of any battle fought with the northwestern Indians and the only victory gained over a large body of them with a force but slightly superior in numbers. Although to call it "the first battle of the American Revolution" would be inaccurate, it was of the greatest advantage to the American cause in the struggle for independence: for it kept the northwestern Indians quiet for the first two years of the Revolutionary struggle. It was almost equivalent to the winning of the Northwest: for if it had not been possible to occupy that region during the early years of the Revolution, it is not improbable that the treaty of 1783 might have fixed the western boundary of the United States at the Alleghenies. It opened an ever-lengthening pathway to western settlement. "Thenceforward new vigor was infused into the two chief forces of the country—American expansion and American nationalism.

3. THE REAR GUARD OF THE REVOLUTION.

During the Revolution settlements and population continued to multiply west of Harpers Ferry along the Potomac and up the South Branch. Shepherdstown was a busy industrial town through which there was much travel and traffic, and for many years thereafter it continued to maintain its position as a center of trade. The new county of Berkeley, including all the territory now embraced in Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan, was formed from Frederick county in 1772. The town of Bath was incorporated in 1776 and laid off into lots a year later. Martinsburg (named in honor of Colonel T. B. Martin) was established in 1777 by act of the Assembly which also appointed seven trustees in whom the titles to lots were vested. Middletown was established in 1787 and Drakesville in 1791. The increase of settlement in Hampshire county is indicated by the establishment of new towns: Watson-town in 1787 and Springfield (at Cross Roads) in 1790. In 1786 the new county of Hardy was formed with the county seat at Moorefield which had been established on the land of Conrad Moore in 1777.

In the Middle New river region settlement continued to expand during the revolution. The first important settlement on the Bluestone tributary of the New river was made by Mitchell Clay in 1775 at Clover Bottom (five miles north of Princeton). A settlement on the site of Alderson was made 1775-77 by Rev. John Alderson, a Baptist minister from Rockingham county. Here he organized a Baptist church in 1781. In 1778 Thomas Ingles and family located in Wright's valley near the site of Bluefield; but, finding himself too dangerously near the Indian trail from the head of Tug of Sandy southward across East river mountain to Wolf's creek and Walker's creek settlements, he soon removed to Burke's Garden. In 1780 the Davidson and Bailey families located at Beaver Pond Spring, a branch of the Bluestone—where they built a fort, battled with the Indians and maintained their position on the border until the close of the Indian wars in 1795. In the same year John Toney settled at the mouth of East river at Montreal (now Glenlyn). John and Christian Peters settled on the site of Peterstown in 1783—a year later than the settlement of Captain George Pearis at Pearisburg on land entered in 1780 by William Ingles. The influx of population was increased during the revolution by the arrival of emigrant Tories from North Carolina (including David Hughes who settled on Sugar run in 1780) and at the close of the revolution by American and Hessian soldiers seeking new homes.

By the construction of Fort Randolph at Point Pleasant the New river and Greenbrier settlements were protected from larger bands of

Ohio Indians although they still suffered from smaller bands who evaded the frontier defences. The murder of Cornstalk at Point Pleasant in 1777 incited new Indian hostilities which lasted long after the Revolution bringing upon the pioneer settlers the horrors of savage vengeance and retarding the advance of the frontier lines of settlement. In 1778 Fort Randolph was attacked by a large force of Indians who, being compelled to withdraw, started toward the New river settlements which were saved only by timely warning. In 1783 Indians destroyed the settlement of Mitchell Clay, but they were pursued along the old trail from the Bluestone across Flat Top mountain and over the divide between the Guyandotte and Coal river along the top of Cherry Pond mountain and were overtaken near the mouth of Pond fork (in Boone county). In the fight that followed many fell before the fire of the pursuers and their backs furnished strips of skin used as souvenir razor-straps for years later.

The problems which tested the spirit and endurance of the frontiersmen of this period is illustrated by the story of Mrs. Margaret Hanley Paulee who, starting with her husband and son and others in September 1779 from Monroe county to go to Kentucky,* was captured by a party of Shawnee Indians about five miles from the mouth of East river and taken to their town at Chillicothe and finally, after her ransom in 1782, returned home through the wilderness via Pittsburg with eight other ransomed captives.**

*In September 1779 John Pauley and family and others set out from the Greenbrier section to go to Kentucky via the hunters' trail. They crossed New river at Horse Ford near the mouth of Rich creek, then passed down New and up East river, which was the shortest route to Cumberland Gap. (There were no settlements then on East river.) This route via Bluefield, the Bluestone-Clinch divide to the Clinch, down Clinch and via Powell's river, was the route usually followed by people of the Greenbrier-New section to Kentucky.

**Other illustrations may be found in the period following the Revolution. Starting on the fall hunt with his sons on November 12, 1788, Captain Henry Harman, who, after a stay near Salem, North Carolina, had settled in New river valley in 1758 and later on Kimberling creek, met a party of Indians who fired on him on the right bank of Tug Fork of Sandy in the present McDowell county and after a bloody fight was compelled to return. In 1789 other raiding parties came up Dry Fork of Big Sandy and attacked the settlers. In the fall of that year a body of them came into the Bluestone and Clinch settlements, crossed East river mountain to the waters of Clear Fork of Wolf creek and after depredations returned via Flat Top mountain and North Fork of Tug Fork, carrying a Mrs. Wiley to the Indian town of Chillicothe where she remained until September 1782 when she escaped up Kanawha and New rivers. In 1790 another marauding party entered Bluestone and upper Clinch settlements and stole many horses.

In the spring of 1791, while Andrew Davidson had left his settlement at the head of East river (nearly one-half mile from the east limits of Bluefield to visit at Smithfield (Drapers Meadows) from whence his father had moved about ten years earlier, Indians captured his wife and children and took them to their town in Ohio where the children were shot. On the route (near Logan court house) Mrs. Davidson gave birth to a child which the Indians drowned the following day. She remained in captivity till after Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers. In 1792 while with a party of militia in pursuit of a band of Indians who had stolen horses in Bluestone and upper Clinch settlements, Samuel Lusk was captured in an attack on a creek flowing into the Guyandotte and taken to the Ohio town (Chillicothe.) While the Indians were on their fall hunt in the region of the lakes in September he escaped with Mrs. Wiley in a light canoe down the Scioto and up the southern bank of the Ohio to a point opposite Gallipolis where they found a few French settlers with whom they took refuge. They feared to follow up Big Sandy or the Guyandotte. Lusk decided to take no risks by attempt to

Awaiting the cessation of dangers from Indians the beginning of development along the Big Sandy was delayed for two decades after the surveys made by George Washington along the Tug. In February 1789 however the advance guard began to arrive from the East and attempted the first settlement at the junction of the Tug and the Sandy on the Vancouver tract forty miles from any other settlement. Here on an original survey made by Washington for John Fry about 1770 ten men under Charles Vancouver built a fort, raised some vegetables and deadened about eighteen acres, but the appropriation of their horses by the Indians prevented the completion of their plans to raise a crop. Soon thereafter a second settlement was attempted near the mouth of Pigeon creek. One of the earliest settlements in Mingo was made at the mouth of Gilbert on the Guyandotte after 1795 by French peasants under a man named Swann whose purpose was to start a vineyard there. This was followed by another on the Tug (at the mouth of Pond creek) by the Leslies. All the settlers of both these places were driven away by Indians. Provision for protection of later settlers along the waters of Big Sandy was made by the construction of blockhouses in 1790—after which the Indians ceased to give trouble in that region although they stole horses in the Scioto valley as late as 1802. The Leslies who returned in 1791 and located at John creek were the earliest permanent settlers in the Sandy valley. They were soon followed by many others including the Marcums on Mill creek (near Cassville).

In Greenbrier county which was created in 1777 new settlers arrived in 1778 and 1780 and continued to arrive thereafter. In 1793 the alarm created by prowling bands along the upper Kanawha and lower New was quieted by the organization of a company of men under Captain Hugh Caperton of the Greenbrier section to proceed to the Elk and to scout the country to the Ohio. After 1795 settlers from Greenbrier and the Kanawha began to occupy new lands in the region which in 1818 was formed into the new county of Nicholas (formed from Kanawha, Greenbrier and Randolph).

In Fayette near Montgomery a large tract of land was secured by

return through Virginia mountains. He secured passage on a passing push-boat bound for Pittsburg. Thence he went to Philadelphia where he found Major Joseph Cloyd of Back creek with whom he returned home—about one month after his escape from Chillicothe. Mrs. Wiley declined to go via Philadelphia; and, a few days after his departure, started on her tiresome trip up the Kanawha and New to the home of her husband's people at Wiley's Falls in territory now included in Giles county.

Richard Bailey a revolutionary soldier who had moved from (now) Franklin county (then Bedford county) and settled in 1780 at Beaver Pond Spring, a branch of Bluestone, now in Mercer county, and built "Davidson-Bailey Fort." discovered in March that Indians had stolen his boy's calf (March, 1793.) Major Robert Crockett military commander of Wythe county then at the head of Clinch, gathered a party (including Lusk) and followed the Indians and overtook them at their camp on the island at the mouth of Island creek (opposite Logan) attacked the camp which rapidly dispersed (March 15) leaving their stolen horses behind them.

Henry Montgomery after his service in the Point Pleasant campaign and was used by him as a stock farm. In the vicinity of Ansted the earliest settlers were Baptist squatters who arrived about 1790. At Sewell, Peter Bowyer settled in 1798 and established a ferry.

The Bullett lands including the site of Charleston were purchased in 1788 by George Clendenin of Greenbrier who brought with him several daring pioneers. Fort Clendenin was built in 1788. Attack upon it by Indians in 1791 was the occasion of the famous historic ride of "Mad Anne Bailey" up New river to Fort Union to secure needed supplies. At Clendenin in 1789 the first court of the newly formed county was held. By act of 1794 Charleston became a town. Below Charleston on the Kanawha settlements were retarded. On December 12, 1791, Daniel Boone (then a resident of the Kanawha) writing briefly concerning conditions in the Valley said: "From the Pint (Point Pleasant) to Alke (Elk) 60 miles; No Inhabitence: from Alke to the Bote Yards (Mouth of Kelly's Creek), 20 Miles; all inhabited." In 1788 at the mouth of Coal river Lewis Tackett who came with the Clendenins erected a fort—the only one between Fort Donnally and Point Pleasant. In the same year his fort was destroyed by a band of Shawnees from the Scioto. Not until twelve years later did Stephen Teays come from Virginia and establish below Coalsmouth a ferry and an inn for travellers between the East and the Ohio valley.

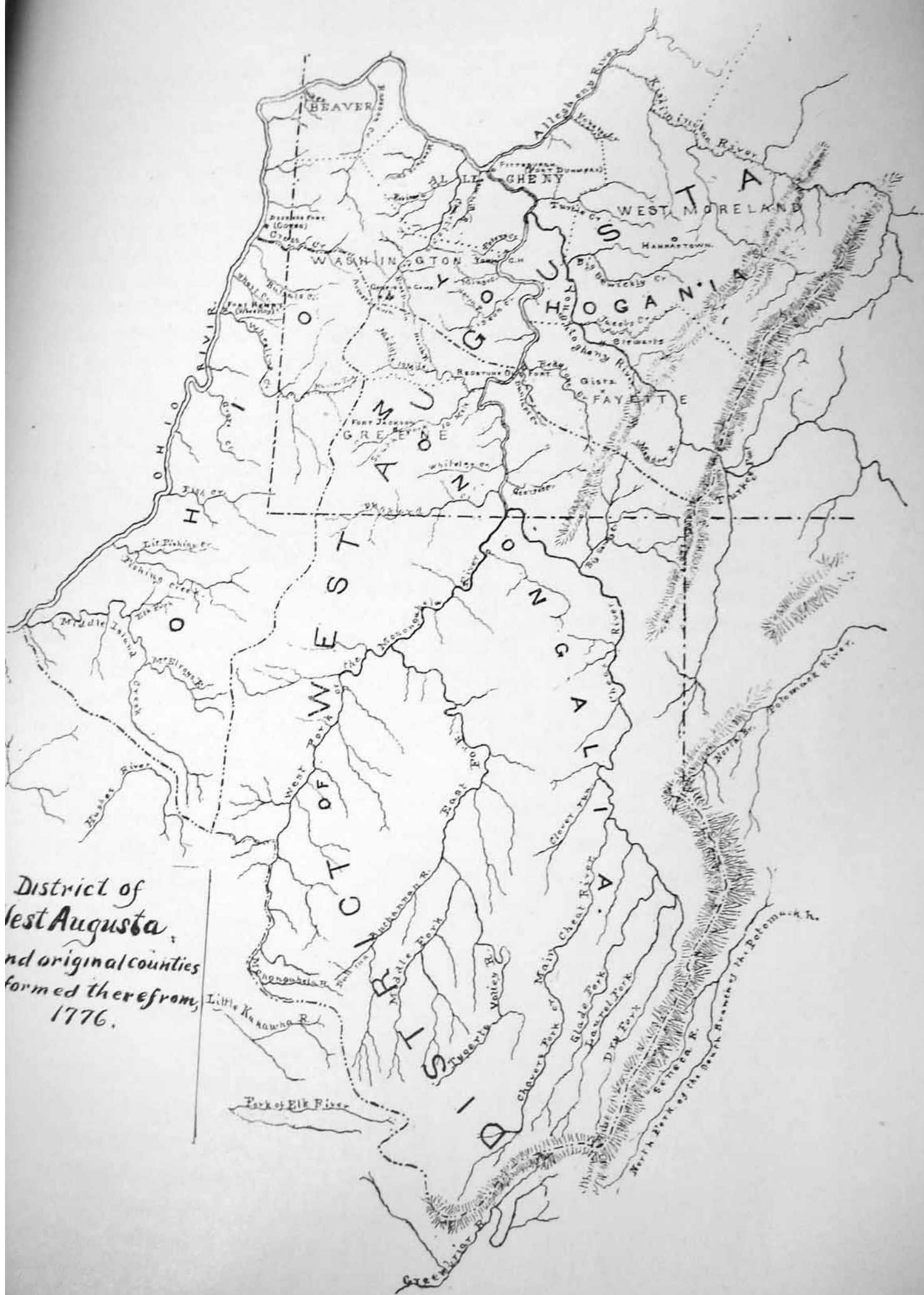
After 1794 settlements along the Kanawha above Coalsmouth developed rapidly. From the region at the mouth, Mason county was formed in 1804. The new county was long retarded in development. Point Pleasant which was first settled in 1774 on lands surveyed by Washington four years earlier, did not grow for many years. Residents had a superstition that the cruel murder of Cornstalk in 1777 had caused a curse to rest upon the place.

Into the old District of West Augusta settlers came in large numbers after the Revolution. Both in the Monongahela country and along the upper Ohio stockade forts and block houses were built for protection, and roads which began to emerge frequently followed the tops of ridges in order to avoid Indian ambushes in the hollows. In October 1776, from the District of West Augusta was formed the counties of Youghiogeny, Monongalia and Ohio. Monongalia included all the territory drained by the Monongahela in Virginia and considerable territory in the southwest part of Pennsylvania. Its first county seat was on the plantation of Theophilus Phillips (two miles from the site of Geneva, Pennsylvania) which was located in the most thickly populated part of the county. During the Revolution the settlers manned

feeble stockade forts against Indian attacks at the same time their ranks furnished men to participate in the campaign and battles of the East.

At the close of the Revolution, the settlement of the boundary dispute with Pennsylvania reduced the bounds of Monongalia and necessitated the removal of the county seat. From 1774 to 1780 Virginia courts continued to sit on territory claimed by Virginia in western Pennsylvania. An agreement on the boundary was finally reached by negotiations of 1779 which were ratified by Virginia in June 1780. The temporary survey of the Mason and Dixon line was completed in 1781, and the permanent survey in 1784 (soon followed by the completion of the survey of the western boundary of Pennsylvania northward to Lake Erie in 1785-86). In April 1782, before the Pennsylvania-Virginia boundary line was run through Monongalia, and therefore prior to the regular administration of civil government in the disputed territory, confusion was threatened; and between the Youhioghenny and the Monongahela, and in the larger part of Washington county, there was (among the settlers opposed to the transfer to Pennsylvania) a strong sentiment expressed in convention favorable to a proposed new state including the territory west of the Alleghenies from the Kanawha to Lake Erie—a resurrection of the old Walpole grant of 1772 (the abortive *Vandalia*). It was counteracted by an act of Pennsylvania passed December 1782, but was revived in 1794 by some of the leaders of the Whiskey Insurrection.

In 1782, the county seat of Monongalia was located at Morgantown by an act of the legislature which made Zackwell Morgan's house the place of holding court and designated Morgan's and Bush's Fort (now Buckhannon) as voting places. At Morgantown was built a frame court house which by 1802 was replaced by a brick structure. "Morgantown" was established as a town by the legislature in 1785. To stimulate the growth of the town the act of incorporation required every purchaser of a lot to erect upon it in four years a house at least eighteen feet square with a chimney of stone or brick. In 1788 an extension of three years was allowed on account of Indian hostilities, and in 1792 a further extension was granted because of difficulty of procuring building materials. The final Indian attack in this vicinity occurred on the site of Blacksville in 1791. Along the eastern border in spite of the Indian attacks on the settlement at Dunkard Bottom in 1778 and 1788 new clearings prepared the way for the later county of Preston. Near the Maryland boundary in 1784 Francis and William Deakins selected numerous choice tracts of land. By 1786 new pioneers located at Bran-



District of West Augusta, and original counties formed therefrom, 1776.

donville and in the vicinity of Aurora. In 1787 at Salem a German settlement was made. Settlements were increased in 1789 by arrivals from the South Branch and later by immigrants from Ireland and Pennsylvania. From 1785 the pioneer clearings slowly widened into farms. In 1784 Monongalia was divided by the legislature, and Harrison county was erected from that part south of a line drawn from Ford Fork on the Maryland boundary to the headwaters of Big Sandy, thence down the Big Sandy and Tygart's to the West Fork, thence up West Fork to Bingamon creek and up Bingamon to the Ohio county boundary. To the new county was refunded her proportion of the cost of erecting the public buildings in Monongalia. The county seat was located at Clarksburg which although a mere group of log cabins in 1781 was becoming a settled community and in 1785 it had several stores and was incorporated as a town. In 1788 it was visited by Bishop Francis Asbury who in his official capacity had journeyed horseback from North Carolina via Greenbrier county and Tygart's valley. In 1790 it had primitive roads connecting it with both East and West.

Midway between Morgantown and Clarksburg the basis for the later county of Marion was laid by the arrival of many families who settled in the vicinity of the site of Fairmont and at other points. At the head of West Fork the first settlement on the site of Weston was made by Henry Flesher who in 1784 after an attack by a party of Indians, discreetly took refuge for a time at the settlement made by Thomas Hughes and others on Hacker's creek. The earlier settlement on the Buckhannon was broken up in 1782 by Indians who also destroyed the fort. The first settlement in the present limits of Barbour was probably made in 1780 two miles northwest of Philippi—soon followed by other scattered settlements, for which there were many grants of land especially in 1786-88 and thereafter. As early as 1787 when the Randolph county court ordered the survey of a road from Beverly to Sandy creek, Daniel Booth probably lived near the site of Philippi, but the original owner of the land on which the town stands was William Anglin who probably settled there as early as 1783. The place was called Anglin's Ford in 1789 when the Randolph court ordered the survey of the road to connect it with Jonas Friend's (the site of Elkins). It was later called Booth's Ferry, named for Mr. Booth who about 1800 established or owned the old ferry which was not abandoned until after the completion of the wooden bridge at Philippi in 1852.

The region stretching along the head streams of Cheat and Tygart, forming the southwestern part of the Monongahela drainage system, received some of the earliest settlers who passed over the divide from the older-settled bordering region of Pocahontas.

ments along Tygart's valley in which three new forts were built in 1777, were attacked by Indians late in 1777 and again in 1779, 1780, 1781 and 1782—after which this valley remained free from Indian invasions, with one exception in May 1791. The most disastrous invasion of 1781 began by an attack on a party of men who were returning from a visit to Clarksburg to obtain deeds from the land commissioners, and closed by an attack which almost broke up the settlement on Leading creek.

Randolph county was formed from Harrison county in 1787 by act of October 1786. At that time it included half of Barbour, half of Upshur, much of Webster and all of Tucker. At its first county court held in 1787 a county seat contest between the people of Leading creek and the people of the vicinity of the later town of Beverly was decided in favor of Beverly. In 1788 plans were adopted for a court house which was not completed until ten years later and was not used after 1803. In December 1790 Beverly was established as a town, by the Virginia assembly, on lands owned by James Westfall.

On upper Cheat a new settlement was begun on the site of St. George in 1776 by John Minear who after building a stockade moved his family and led a colony of others from the South Branch. Here he promptly built a saw mill which was probably the first one west of the mountains. Soon thereafter small colonies were established at various points along Cheat. They usually led their cows and brought a few utensils and other "plunder" on packhorses. On the revival of the Indian war in 1777 the Parsons colony built a fort and soon thereafter a grist mill and a saw mill. In April 1781 Minear and others went to Clarksburg to obtain their land patents from the commissioners of Monongalia and while returning, just before crossing the Valley river below Philippi, were attacked by Indians who then turned south and murdered the settlers on Leading creek. A year later one of three small forces of militia from Hampshire county sent by the governor of Virginia to protect the border settlements was stationed on Cheat near St. George. In 1787 and 1789 these Cheat settlements were again invaded by the Indians. Among the most prominent men of the county after Captain James Parsons and John Minear was the industrious James Goff who settled on Cheat near the Preston county line by 1786 and at one time owned the greater part of the land from the Minear claim to Rowlesburg. Others prominent were the Dumires who settled in the eastern part of the county above the upper tributaries of Horse Shoe run and the Losh family, one of whom at an early date built a grist mill on Horse Shoe run.

After the expedition of Lord Dunmore there was a revival of the

movement of settlers westward from the Monongahela toward the upper Ohio—a movement which continued at intervals throughout the Revolution. The chief outpost of defense was Fort Henry which was besieged by the Indians in 1777. In 1780, near the site of Triadelphia the settlers erected Fort Link which was attacked in 1781. Ohio county was formed in 1776. Its first courts were held at Black's cabin on Short creek near the site of West Liberty. In this region the large advance guard of pioneers of 1785-87 was followed by a cessation of land entries lasting until 1795 when entries were redoubled in number by a "new irruption." West Liberty was incorporated as a town in 1787. It was the county seat until Brooke county was formed in 1797. Wheeling which was laid out into town lots in 1793 and established at a town by legislative act in 1795, became the county seat in 1797.

To the settlements farther up the river came new home seekers in 1774-76, largely from New England. Several patents were located from 1785 to 1787 after which there was a cessation of entries until 1795 after which the advance guard was augmented rapidly. Charles-town (later Wellsburg) which was laid out in 1790 and established by act of legislature in 1791 became the county seat of the new county of Brooke at its formation in 1797. In the region now included in Hancock county the earliest settlement was made about 1776 by Mr. Holliday at Holliday's Cove. In 1783 and thereafter other settlements were begun by soldiers of the Revolution. In 1783 George Chapman located 1000 acres including the site of New Cumberland. After 1790 and especially after 1795 arrivals increased. In 1800 Hugh Pugh located 400 acres including the site of Fairview.

Below Wheeling creek settlements now included within the limits of Marshall county were made in 1777, 1785, 1790 and thereafter. In 1798 Elizabeth (now Moundsville) was laid out on Tomlinson's land facing the ferry across the Ohio which was established in the same year. In the territory later included in Wetzel county the first clearing was made by Edward Doolin who about 1780 patented and entered upon lands at the mouth of Fishing creek including the site of New Martinsville. After his death, resulting from an Indian attack upon his home in 1784, part of his land was bought by Presley Martin who was soon followed by Friend Cox. The settlement received few accessions for the next decade and grew very slowly thereafter. At the site of Sistersville a settlement was made by Charles Wells by 1802, and perhaps much earlier.*

*Wells, twice married, was the father of twenty-six children, sixteen of whom were still living—including three sisters for whom the town was named. After the formation of the town...

The region of western Virginia about the mouth of the Little Kanawha secured few settlers before 1785 but its unbroken solitudes became more and more tempting in the decade which followed. In 1783 several tomahawk or preemption claims to rich bottom lands on the Virginia side of the Ohio were made by Robert Thornton, Samuel and Joseph Tomlinson (and their sister Rebecca) three Brisco brothers, and others. The lands on the site of Parkersburg which were claimed by Robert Thompson on the basis of a tomahawk entry made ten years earlier, were confirmed to him by the land commissioner. In the same year they were assigned to Alexander Parker (of Green county, Pennsylvania) who in 1784 received a patent from Governor Beverly Randolph of Virginia. At the death of Parker in 1800 these lands descended to his daughter whose title was disputed by John Stokely and others.

One of the first permanent settlers at the mouth of the Little Kanawha was Captain James Neal of Green county, Pennsylvania, who first arrived in 1783 as deputy surveyor of Samuel Hanway of Monongalia to survey the entry of Mr. Parkers on the site of Parkersburg. He brought others with him by flatboat in 1785 and on the south side of the river erected Neal's station, the first block house in the vicinity which served as a place of protection for both settlers and travelers. Two years later he brought his family. Later he became a justice of the peace with authority to perform the rites of marriage. Although security was increased by the erection of Fort Harman on the site of Marietta in 1786 and Farmer's Castle at Belpre in 1789 the Station was threatened in 1790 by Indian bands who continued to invade the Little Kanawha region.

At the site of Williamstown on which the Tomlinson brothers (Samuel and Joseph) made a tomahawk entry in 1770, the first permanent settlement was made by Isaac Williams* in March 1787, following the establishment of Fort Harman in 1786 directly across the Ohio at the mouth of the Muskingum. It was made on a wilderness farm of 400 acres of land, preempted and partially improved in 1783 by the Tomlinson brothers for their sister Mrs. Rebecca Martin whom Williams married in 1775 at Grave creek (where she had been housekeeper for her brothers since the death of her first husband in 1771.) The new settlement soon became a noted and interesting place and here

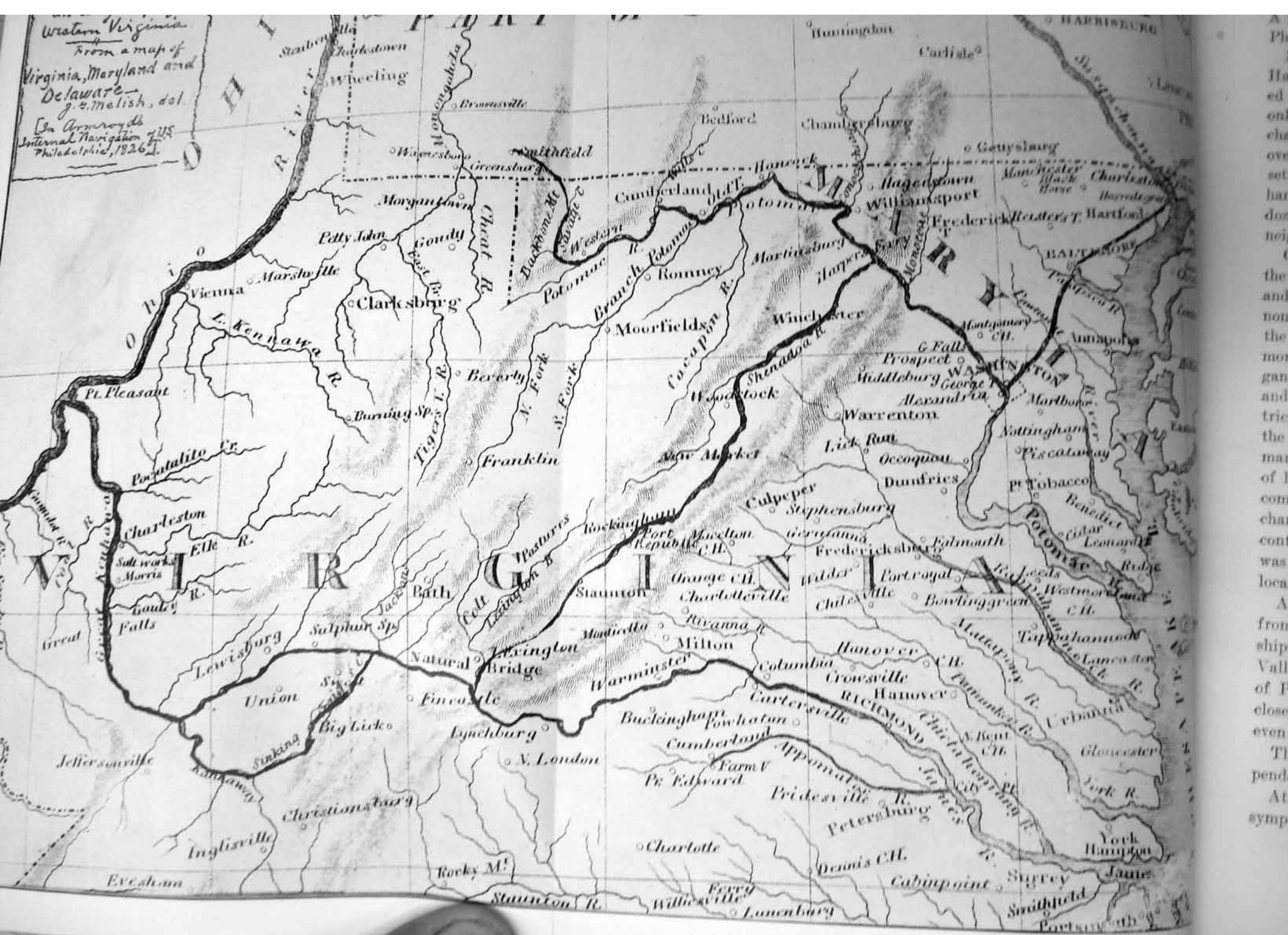
*Isaac Williams was born at Chester, Pennsylvania in 1737. At the age of 18 he served in the Braddock campaign as a ranger and spy under the employ of Virginia. In 1758-67 he hunted on the Missouri river. In 1768 he conducted his parents from Winchester and settled them on Buffalo creek (now in Brooke county) near West Liberty. In 1789 he accompanied the Zanes in explorations around Wheeling, Zanesville and elsewhere. In 1774 he accompanied Governor Dunmore in the expedition against the Shawnees and was present at the treaty negotiations near Chillicothe. He died September 25, 1820.

Williams remained until his death thirty years later. By 1789 it was connected with Clarksburg and the East by a trail cleared by Captain Nicholas Carpenter and sons who drove cattle over it to Marietta and were killed on it by the Indians in 1791.

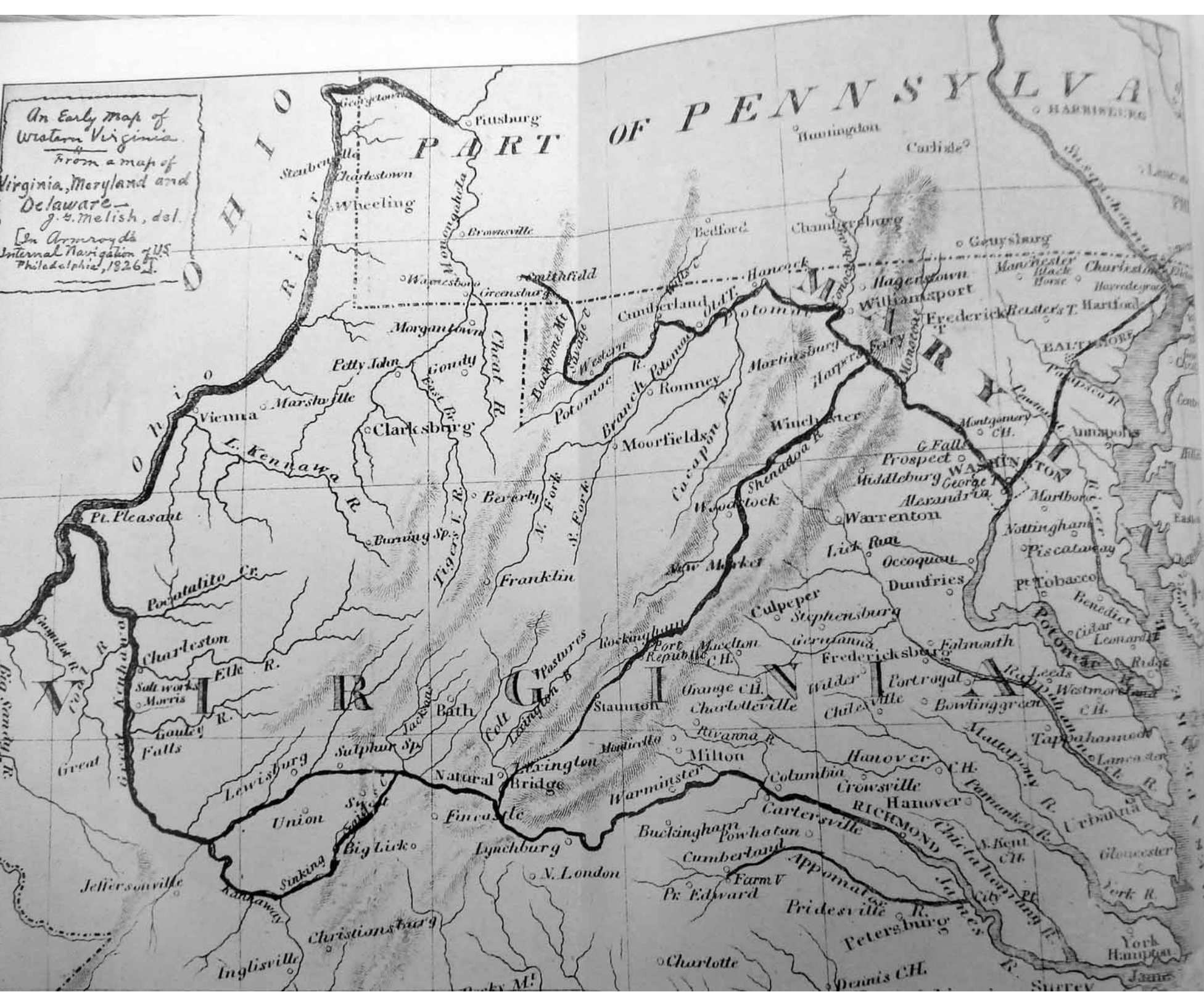
The interior regions now included in Ritchie county (formed from Harrison, Lewis and Wood in 1843) were first opened to the notice of settlers in 1789 by the construction of a state road from Clarksburg to Marietta which for nearly forty years was an important thoroughfare to the Ohio. It was still an almost unbroken wilderness for another decade. The first cabin home in its limits was built as early as 1800 by John Bunnell on the site of Pennsboro. In 1795, Mrs. Maley of Philadelphia exchanged her dowry for 1000 acres near the site of Harrisville; but, although she promptly started with her husband on the long journey, she turned aside to the upper Shenandoah from which she moved to Ritchie in 1803.

In 1782 part of the bottom lands below the mouth of the Little Kanawha, first located in 1771 by George Washington, were included in the survey of a tract located by William Tilton and Company, a mercantile firm of Philadelphia which in 1785 employed Joseph Wood of Pittsburg to act as agent for the colonization and sale of the lands. A large tract at the site of Belleville was selected as a place to begin settlement. In the fall of 1785 Wood freighted a boat with cattle and utensils to begin the new settlement and left Pittsburg November 28 with Tilton and four Scotch families—landing at the site of Belleville on December 16, 1785. Here they completed the erection of a blockhouse early in January 1786. Mr. Wood then laid out the new town of Belleville, donating a lot to each actual settler. One hundred acres were cleared the first year. When Tilton returned to Philadelphia in the spring of 1786, Wood was left in charge as sole agent of the company and manager of the settlement. He continued to make improvements and provide good defenses. New families arrived in 1787, and a company of hunters came from Lee creek where they had erected "Flinn's Station." In 1790 Wood married one of the earlier emigrants, the marriage being performed at Belpre because no one in Belleville had authority to officiate at the wedding. A year later he moved to Marietta where he later filled many important offices. In 1796 Belleville received a new stimulus by the addition of Connecticut emigrants led by George D. Avery who for several years thereafter conducted a merchandise business there in connection with the shipbuilding.

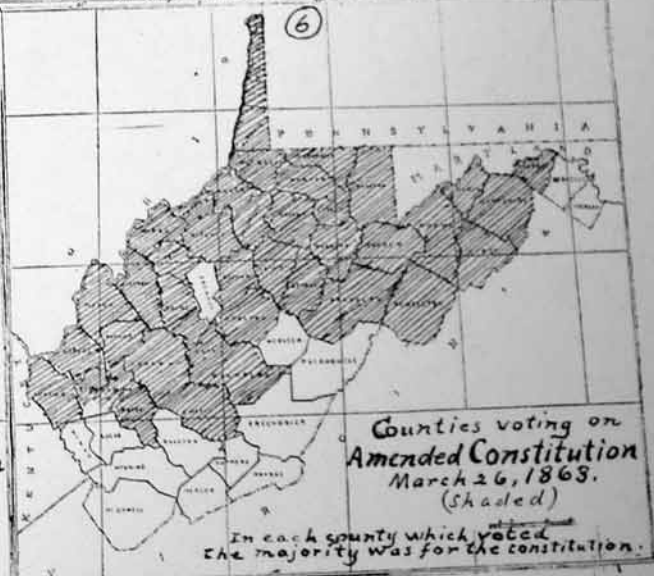
Western Virginia
from a map of
Virginia, Maryland and
Delaware—
J. S. Melish, del.
[In Accompanying
Internal Navigation, U.S.
Philadelphia, 1826.]



An Early Map of
Western Virginia
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[In Feb. 1862, Brown of Kanawha had proposed to include nine counties in the southwest (Lee, Scott, Wise, Russell, Buchanan, Tazewell, Bland, Giles and Craig), three more east of the Alleghenies (Allegheny, Bath, and Highland), three more along the Potomac (Cloudoun, Fairfax, and Alexandria), and also Accomac and Northampton of the eastern shore.



